

A

REVIEW

OF THE

STATE

OF THE

BRITISH NATION.

Tuesday, November 6. 1711:

THIS Review, by the Revolution of Time, and my declar'd Custom, is Dedicated to the Memory of King *WILLIAM*; nor could ever that Subject come in better Season, or be more necessary to the Honour of his Name in this Nation; because, by the Wonderful Revolution of the Times, and of Things, we are brought back to some of these Particulars, for which that Memory is, and ought to be Valuable and Dear to every Protestant in this Island; I mean his Care for the Establishing the Peace and Liberty of Europe.

That this was his great Concern, was so

Conspicuous through the whole Series of his Life, that I need not go back to his History, to Convince even his worst Enemies of it, if we speak of those Enemies only, who are Men of Sense, and of the Knowledge of Things in the World.

1st, That he fought for this, let his Recovering his own Country out of the Hands of the French, his Recovering these Kingdoms out of the Hands of Popery and Bondage, and his Recovering Spain and the Empire in their Degree, from being overrun by the Formidable Forces of France, bear Witness.

How

How he fought? Let the Old Count *de Souches* and the Prince of *Conde*, in their Letters, one to the States, and the other to the King of *France*, after the Battle of *Senef*, mention'd in *Sir William Temple's Memoirs*, answer for it; *viz.* That he be hav'd with the Conduct of an Experienc'd Commander, and the Valour of a *Cæsar*. *Memoirs* page 51.

2. Nor was the Wisdom of his Councils less to be admir'd than the Fury of his Arms, and let *Sir William Temple* testify for me in this Case also, if I over-rate the Conduct of his Majesty in Treating, when he had the most fickle, false, and unsteady People in the World to deal with; *viz.* An *English* Court Managed by *French* Counsels, Govern'd by *French* W—s; and Bribe'd by *French* Money.

At the End of the late War, after the Peace was obtain'd, his Majesty had all the Honour paid him, even by his Enemies, and with them, by all *Europe*, that it was possible for any Mortal Man to be capable of Receiving; cover'd with Glory, he Triumph'd in the Hearts of his People, having brought down the haughty Spirit of the *French*, to own him for King of *England*, &c. and to send their Ambassador Extraordinary, (*Count Tallard*) to own him accordingly, even while King *James II.* was retain'd as a *Refugee* in that Court.

In this Circumstance, had not his Mind been fill'd with Anxiety; not for our Peace, for that was obtain'd, but for the Peace of our Posterity, that future Ages might enjoy from his Wisdom, what we had enjoy'd from his Power; What should have mov'd him to farther trouble, but he might have sat down, and being compleatly happy, have enjoy'd the fullest Felicity of Human Life.

But far from this, his Thoughts still Employ'd for the Good of Mankind, led him to cast his Eyes on every Article, that either at that Time, or in after Time, might disturb the Tranquility which was then newly settled in *Europe*—This has many Testimonies both Abroad and at Home; but

the Treaty of *PARTITION* is that which I am more particularly upon at this Time, and which we are coming fairly to Recognize by Practice, after all the Affronts and Indignities offer'd to his Majesty upon that Occasion, by People of all Opinions.

I am sorry to find any of those, whose wishes for the Protestant Interest in *Europe* I hope are sincere, join with another Party to cast Reproaches on the Memory of the King, by Reflecting upon that Treaty, which nevertheless Experience brings us to acknowledge we neither have, or are ever like to come up to the Conditions of, in any Treaty yet enter'd into, or like to be enter'd into, to this Hour. I shall mix no part of my own Vindication with this of his Majesty, but refer it to another Occasion—I fear not the Reproaches of Changing Sides, which I never did, nor ever shall do, but of that in its place—Some, it seems, say of that Treaty, as to the Kings having the Peace of *Europe* in his View by it, *That it was not his Choice, but he was forc'd so to by the Posture of Affairs*—I readily grant them this, *Who doubts it?* Neither do I say a Partition now is our Choice any otherwise; but I say it was then the best and only Thing to be chosen, and so I believe it now.

Treaties of all kinds are thus, if they are Reciprocal—For otherwise they are only *Charte Blanc* on one side, and setting down our own absolute Demands on the other, which some say of the late Preliminaries; Treaties of Peace are thus defin'd, *viz.* Two Parties come together to end or prevent a War, and yielding by the Necessity of Affairs to one another, to prevent the greater Evil of the War, making nevertheless, as good Conditions for themselves as they can—This was evidently the Case of the Treaty of *Partition*, and is express'd so in the Preamble of it—And this is our Case now—For if the *French* King were to send us *Charte Blanc*, we should perhaps take more from him than he would care to part with.

But

But it occurs to the purpose to ask here a Question which will clear up the Case — *Pray, Was it the King's own Choice, or a Force, that his Majesty put in that Clause in the IXth Article of the Treaty of Partition, which I can affirm was of his own putting in, viz: That the Spanish Monarchy should never come to be join'd IN THE PERSON of the Emperor?* No, no, his Majesty's Concern for the Peace and Safety of Europe put in That Clause; and were King William alive now, he would abhor the Politicks, as well as reprove the Ignorance of those, who say there is no Danger to Europe, in giving Spain to the Emperor — And to use his own Words, he would be as much a French-Man now, as he was a Spaniard then, I mean as to that Point.

But it has been the Modesty of both Parties, to Censure the Wisdom and Management of King William, tho' it is by that Wisdom and Management, that we retain the Possession we are to Censure him — And Heaven, that was Witness to his Sincerity, and which gave him Wisdom above his Equals, is Vindicating us, for the Insolence offer'd to his Memory, by bringing us to seek Asylum in that very Treaty, which we would, if we could, lower the Price of, and Undervalue to Posterity.

There are two sorts of People, indeed, who are not for coming to this Medium: 1st. Those who would have all the Spanish Monarchy given to King Philip; and 2^{dly}, Those who would have it all given to the Emperor; Politicks, in my View, equally fatal to Europe, and I am satisfied they were so to the Kings, only the Danger of the first was more immediate, and seem'd nearer, the other more remote — As to the first, I am not talking to them, they seem to me a kind of People willing to give us up *breve Manu* to France; and I have nothing to say to them; as to the other, I say of them as the Apostle to the Jews, *I was Brethren thus through Ignorance ye did it*, and I cannot be without hopes of Convincing such, and shall, to that end, in Time, say more to it.

But, say these Gentlemen, the Grand

Alliance is an Evidence, that King William alter'd his Mind — That Treaty being directly contrary to a Partition.

In the Process of this Argument I undertake to prove;

1. That King William enter'd into the Grand Alliance, because the Partition Treaty was broken and rejected by the French King — And this, indeed was a Force, too, as before — *Viz*. He was forc'd to it by the Measures the King of France had taken, and the Words of the Grand Alliance expressly prove this in the Preamble to that Treaty — *have thought this Alliance Necessary, (mark the Word) for Repelling the Greatness of the Common Danger.*
2. I shall prove, That the Grand Alliance is so far from being directly opposite to the Treaty of Partition, that it fairly points at it, and supposes it; and that there is not one Article, Clause, or Word in the whole Grand Alliance, which looks like demanding the whole Spanish Monarchy.

This will manifest what I say, which is short, is this? That his Majesty had a Partition Treaty in his View, even in the Grand Alliance, and this I shall endeavour to make out at large in a very few Days; for my part, I have nothing to say to any Man's differing from me in his Opinion of that Treaty — But pray mend it, Gentlemen, if you can — No, Heaven in Justice to King William's Memory, will never suffer you to enter into any Transaction so to the Universal Advantage of Europe, as that was.

Were the King of France to send you *Charles Blanch*; were all your late Preliminaries granted; were King Philip now gone back to Paris, and not a French-Man left, either in Old or New Spain — You could not, with all your Politicks, so wisely, so much to Europe's Advantage, so much to the Advantage of Commerce and Power, dispose;

dispose of that Monarchy in the World — Whether you Respect the Persons Claiming by Right or no; and this I am ready to Maintain by sound Reasoning, against any Man whatever.

So much had Heaven Inspir'd this Prince, such a View of the Future Interests of Christendom had he given him, so just were the Measures he took, so clear his Sense of what Consequences must follow, and which we have seen have follow'd the Death of King *Charles II. of Spain*.

I am not Upbraiding you now, with Maltreating him, forgetting his Name, and letting that Merit die in your Thoughts, of which formerly you made large Vows of Remembrance — Go on, you that have been deliver'd by him, and pretend to Value your Deliverance, go on and forget him, as a better People than you did of a better Deliverer, but remember, God is determin'd to Eternize his Memory to you, one of these two Ways.

1. By bringing you to Embrace that in general, which he, in his Care for your

Good, contriv'd for you in the Treaty of Partition, whose Terms now, will be the Foundation of your Peace.

2. Or by giving you up to Infatuation, to fight on; and at last take up with worse.

The King came into that Treaty for the general Tranquillity, and prevent France seizing that whole Monarchy she Concerted it so, as Qualified it to preserve that Tranquillity; which War never we would now dispose of the Spanish Crown without it; there is no View, up on which to promise our selves any Tranquillity; France no Man, we hope will trust to, Germany no Man ought, and any other Hand, none can — Whicher then will you turn? On the Right Hand Austrian Greatness, on the Left-Hand French, the only middle is the Partition; and this the King closed with, and I make no question there we shall Center, and the Memory of King William will, by this, be made Valuable to those who never saw the worth of him before.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE incomparable Plaster for Corns so much approv'd of, in City and Country for keeping the Feet easie. Tho' you have newes so many in the bottom of your Feet, and not able to go, you shall walk easie and be always free from Pain. To be had at Mrs. Garways's at the South Entrance off the Royal Exchange, at Mr. Bates at the Hat and Star in St. Paul's Church-Yard, and at Mr. Stephens's at the Comb under St. Dunstan's Church, Fleetstreet, All Toy shops. Seal'd up with a Black-a-moors Head as is d. a Box with Directions. (4)

QUACKERY Unmask'd; in 3 Parts, containing, 1. Reflections on the 7th Edition of Mr. Martin's Treatise of the Venereal Disease. 2. An Examination of the Charitable Surgeon, The Generous Surgeon, The Tomb of Venus, and a pretended

new Method of curing this Disease. 3. A brief Enquiry into the Ancient and present State of the Practices of Physick and Surgery; a full Account of Quacks; then (in a concise Method) is shewn the Cause, Nature, Signs, and Dangerous Effects of this Disease, various ways of Recovering, Symptoms first Discovering, and only Method of preventing its Infection; together with the best, most cheap, safe, speedy, easie and private Methods of Cure. As also the Cause and Cure of Old Glands in Men, and Weaknesses in Women. The Second Edition Enlarg'd. Sold by D. Brown without Temple-Bar, G. Strahan, at the Golden Ball in Cornhill, and B. Barker, in Westminster-Hall, and by the Author, Dr. Spinks, at his House at the Golden Ball, 3 Doors directly past the Sun-Tavern, in Milk-street Market, Cheap-side. Price 2s.

Printed for and sold by John Baker at the Black-Boy
Pater-Noster-Row. 1711.